## Inhance EPA Technical Discussion May 26, 2022 Presentation to EPA

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- Introduction show in the state of the state • Timeline for responses to EPA questions
- Scientific validation for the process modifications implemented

st methods discussion

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## Response to EPA questions

- Working on the written response to specifically answer questions, will submit through CDX by June 6, 2022
- Slides from today will be submitted through CDX by June 6, 2023 Established through

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## Scientific Validation for the Process Modification 2 Approach

- Study scope:
  - 12+ months of research
  - Hundros of experiments
  - ethods discussion

Scientific validation of process modifications to suppress LCPFAC formation

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## Influence of Oxygen on Potential LCPFAC Formation

- · Eliminating oxygen from the process would be readily feasible, IF it was the root cause for LCPFAC formation. Inhance could add additional vacuum cycles to further reduce residual oxygen in the chambers.
- Multiple research papers\* indicated that fluorination in the presence of oxygen could be the source of PFAS formation in fluorinated HDPE containers
- · Previous researchers hypothesized formation of PFAS in fluorinated HDPE without studying input variables (only outputs were measured)
- None of these research papers systematically investigated the influence of oxygen/air on the presence or formation of



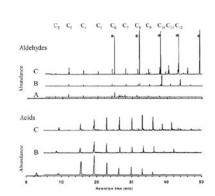
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## HCAs in HDPE Largely Result in LCPFAC Formation Daring Fluorination

- Hydrocarbon carboxylic acids (HCAs) are present in the
- These to are unintentionally formed due to degration of HDPE during extrusion\*

The long-chain HCAs present in HDPE are fluorinated during the fluorination process, resulting in LCPFAC formation

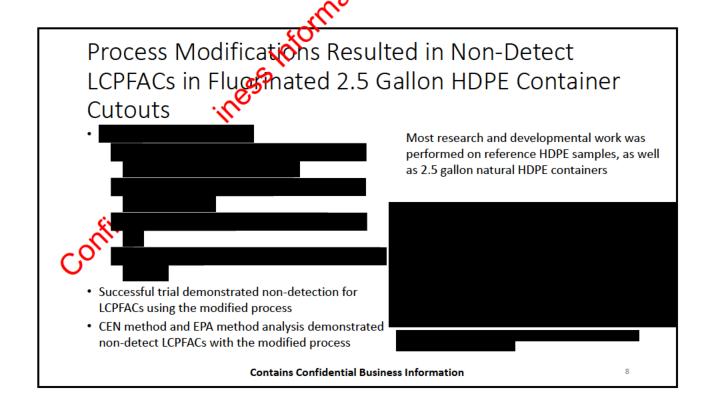
 Next slide will discuss results that support this conclusion



om (A) LDPE, (B) LLDPE,

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# Removal of Long-Chain HCAs Results in LCPFAC Reduction in Fluorinated HDPE No solvents known to solubilize HDPE to facilitate thorough extraction A reference HDPE sample was soaked it in a solvent mixture of toluene and methanol (50/50 mixture) for 2 days at 50°C. Toluene was used to swell the polyethylene, while the methanol was used to extract the HCAs. The solvent treated HDPE was dried and fluorinated Incomplete extraction of HCAs from HDPE is the likely reason for partial rather than full elimination of PFOA Contains Confidential Business Incompation



## HDPE Composition Variability May Require Further Process Modifications

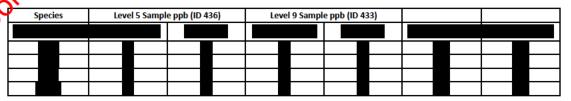
- HDPE has several additive packages that vary by HDPE manufacturer and the molder
- HDPE blow-molding processing conditions vary widely from molder to molde
- Amount of long-chain HCAs in HDPE depends on resin, additive package in processing conditions
- As we continue to analyze for LCPFACs in fluorinated HDPE\_ite possible that further process modifications may be required to address specific HDPE compositions

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9

## Accelerated Degradation of Fluorinated HDPE Shows Non-Detection of LCPFACs

- Accelerated weathering less are often used to simulate degradation of plastics. Testing subjects plastics to UV light source
  which promotes be algown of the plastic. HDPE degrades through a radical chain scission mechanism under UV, resulting in
  reduction of mechanical properties\*
- Results demonstrated non-detection for LCPFACs at 0 hours UV exposure, and 1500 hours UV exposure (>>> 1 year shelf-life equivalence\*\*)
- Eval-with significant degradation of fluorinated HDPE in the weathering tests (complete loss of mechanical properties) LCPFACs were not detected, suggesting that degradation or peroxy radicals are not sources of LFPCACs



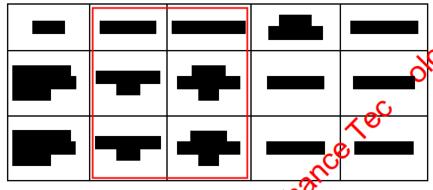
\*Grause et al. "Changes during the weathering of polyelefins" Polymer Degradation and Stability. 181. (2009) 109864
\*\*Hill et al. "Correlation of a Temperate UV-Weathering Cycle to Outdoor Exposure for the Determination of the Environmental Instability of Polyethylene Films Using HT-GPC Analysis" Polymers (Basel). 2021 Feb; 13(4):391

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10

## Guidelines for Suppression of LCPFAC Formation in HDPE

- · Each of these inputs contribute towards the formation of LCPFAC impurities
- •
- · Combination of variables can influence LCPFAC formation



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11

## Test Methods iscussion

- EPA test method for rinsate from HDPE containers
  - Difficult to replicate across all container sizes and shapes. Volume of methanol and container size ratio cannot be established as the container size ratio cannot be
  - · User variability in the sloshing of the containers
  - Typical pable of lower detection limits
  - Good surrogate recoveries have been a challenge when using isotope dilution method
  - Yellts reported as ng/Liter (ppt)

ata shared with EPA for 2.5 gallon HDPE containers, demonstrating non-detection of LCPFACs using modified process

- Often used method for evaluating PFAS in plastics
- Excellent surrogate recoveries when using isotope dilution method
- More consistent sampling and testing regardless of container shape and size
- More aggressive extraction protocol (2 hours, 60°C, ultrasonic water bath)
- Results reported as μg/kg (ppb)
- Data shared with EPA for 2.5 gallon HDPE cutouts, demonstrating non-detection of LCPFACs using modified process

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12